CINCINNATI

Dismay Among the Party Managers at Mr. Blaine's Illness.

INTENSE SYMPATHY ON EVERY SIDE.

Calculations Changed by the Untoward Event.

PLANS OF THE EX-SPEAKER'S SUPPORTERS

Plausible Arguments in Furtherance of His Nomination.

THE EX-CONFEDERATE'S PET ANTAGONISM.

Hopes and Fears of the Friends of Other Candidates.

The Chances Between Conkling and "The Unknown."

CINCINNATI, June 11, 1876. Cincinnati below the Rhine, as the canal is called, i quiet place on Sunday. The hotels are situated in the business part of the town, which is, of course, desitement anywhere except in the hotels during the greater part of the day. So many delegates arrived last ildes were able to begin, at least, to organize and count their forces, which was impossible before strength of Blaine. There is no doubt that he not only were made steadfast shortly after their arrival. Mr. Slaine's managers at one time thought his nomination ponents freely conceded that his friends were ver Mr. Conkling's friends, who are very con Slaine's strength. Mr. Conking's opponents lost a good deal of doubt upon the unanimity of the Pennlylvania delegation which, it is stoutly maintained by hem, will not go for Mr. Conkling in a body. Mr alk of offering him as Vice President. The Morton men, who appear to have the most thorough and per-lect organization here, were very confident all the norning, more so than at any time before. The layes men were very quiet; in fact, but little s heard of them. Mr. Curtis' arrival in the morning treated a decided ripple. He stays at the Grand, and a soon became known that he intended to vote against Mr. Conkling on the first ballot and that he meant to tarry as many New Yorkers over with him as possi the day, but the matter is not yet settled, and the chances are this evening that Mr. Curtis will vote There was, however, undoubtedly some lukewarmness and disaffection in the New York delegation toward Mr. Conkling.

MR. BLAINE'S ILLNESS. ceived news that Mr. Blaine had been struck down by apoplexy in church and carried home senseiess, and this news spread very quickly about the hadden news spread very quickly about the hotels and ent. It was supposed at first to be a Roorback, and there were even men, mostly from Massachusetts, silly enough to declare that it was only another trick of Blaine's. Presently, however, the Secretary of War, who is at the Graed, received a despatch from Mr. Crosby Chief Clerk of the War Department, which, on Su geo General Barnes' authority, confirmed previous advices and this despatch became public about half-past four Despatches presently began to pour in at the head to the New York delegation rooms, and bulletins were people. At the newspaper offices the reports received by the press and by private individuals covered the pincows and bulletin boards and drew te-gether hundreds of readers. At the Blaine headquarters, of course, the most intense feeling was exhibited but even when the first news arrive and many strong men were almost moved to tears, the majority loudly declared their conviction that the story was unirue or was greatly exaggerated. No one appeared to imagine it possible that a man so full of life and vigor, who had only yesterday proved himself in force, energy and vitality more than a match for a bost, could be suddenly struck down. One of the Maine delegates, stepping on the table in the midst of

the excuement, cried out:—
"Gentlemen, our champion and hero is not dead, and commenced by the republican party, subdued the last remnant of the rebellion and given true liberty and equality to all men and true peace to the Republic."

Then came a despatch stating that Blaine had re

covered consciousness and was out 'of all danger, and exhorting his friends not to give credence to any exag-

INSTANTLY THE SCENE

was changed to one of almost rejoicing until reflection reminded every one that the attack itself was at the best a dangerous one and that a relapse might follow. Then came she most harrowing suspense and anxiety to receive the next despatch as to the ex-Speaker's else retense. General Cochrane and a friend met gentleman in the hail and the latter remarked :his chances are gone now forever."

This was when the report of the fatal termination of friend at the time were ignorant of the news and, supposing their companion to allude to Mr. Blaine's political condition, they made no particular comment until a word dropped about his death. Both were so startled at the suddenness with which the true state of the case flashed upon them as to be visibly affected, At the New York headquarters at the Grand Hotel the excitement was as intense and feeling as deep as at Mr. Blaine's own headquarters. The warmest sympathy was expressed for the ex General Arthur, Postmaster James and Mr. A B. Cornell were much affected, and when the better news arrived they expressed the most sincere and earnest desire not only for Mr. Blaine's speedy and cusud slanderers, whose persecution had no doubt brought on the attack.

and that what was getting seitled goes for naught. as to be substantially out of the canvass is acknowledged by everybody except the Blaine men, who are by no means discouraged, and, indeed, find in this last blow to their candidate only another and greater reason than ever for him. But to everybody eise the mere chance of Mr. Blaine's disability was an event which compelled a new count and opened new possibilities if Mr. Blaine should be disabled it is taken for granted be much more secure to Mr. Conkling than before The Bristow men count, in that event, a solid Western delegations, and, consequently, their failing hopes begin to revive. Mr. Washburne's friends beents of Mr. Conkling talk for the first time of Fish

ton and which, they say not very loudly as yet, would

carry more Southern States than any other combination possible. They name Virginia, North Carolina Louisiana and Arkansas as the States which this ticke would carry, and which no other, they say, can carry. The Conking men are confident; count on New York, Pennsylvania and Southern vote, and are likely to make their count good. If Mr. Blaine should be out of the tell. They were disposed on Friday to give their own success. Mr. Jewell's friends talk of the Vice Presidency for him with some Western candidate, but

The organization of the Convention begins to be talked of, and General Logan and General Harlan, of Kentucky, are the principal men talked of so far for

THE STATE DELEGATIONS

will meet on Tuesday to select the members of committees. Colonel Schuyler Crosby, who has been working with untiring energy for Senator Conkling during the past two or three days, notwithstanding the excessive heat, expresses himself well satisfied with which leads him to believe that several Southern dele gations will turn to Conkling's side, and that the colored delegations are likely to come over to the New York Senator in a body, but the Colonel says that he finds delegates harder to manage than mustangs, and knocked about from side to side, is astonishing.

General Burnett is here in the interest of himself satisfied that his candidate will poll a hands everything into chaos for the hour. The news about him to-morrow will settle many vital questions, and until decisive news is received of his condition nothing can be considered as settled.

ON THE WHOLK, this evening, and in the light of to-day's news, it l'es between Mr. Conkling and a dark horse. It is not probable that Mr. Bristow can get more than a fair an Eastern ticket at the utmost. Mr. Morton's success is also improbable, although his friends boast to-night they will stick to him to the last, It is doubtful if the isive vote can be reached before Friday.

THE DEVELOPMENTS. cives to those who have been enabled to get behind the curtains in the several delegation rooms wh of interest at this stage of the struggle, although in the progress of events they may not have much influence are determined to make a very determined fight for his nomination. They have resolved upon a programme as bold and aggressive us that pursued by their chief in the halls of Congress, and may resort to a scene in the Convention to aid their candidate as dramatic as any enacted in the House of Representatives since the cru-sade against Blaine was first initiated. They press upon their republican associates

"On what ground are you going to fight this cam-paign? Are you propared to admit that the investied developments made by the democratic House of Representatives have been made good faith, and that they are justified by the results ! If so, you admit that the democrats have done good service to the country; that they have dragged to light hidden corruption, and that the republican party is unworthy to be trusted and should be expelled from power. Or do you intend to take the true and just ground that these pretended in-vestigations and developments are only the tricks of a rebel Congress designed to lown the republican party and place the secessionists in power; that there is no truth in the charges concocted by them, and that the stories they put forth atter star chamber inquisitions, unfair exa and garbled reports, are unworthy of credit? If so SLANDERS AGAINST MR. BLAINE.

and are bound to regard him as the champion of the position you assume in the campaign." Basing their ac-tion on this argument the supporters of Mr. Blaine will, it is said, place him is nomination in a speech in which it will be claimed that he has been persecuted by the robel Congress because they feared his power, from taste of his quality they received when he drew their secession fire so effectively in the amnesty lebate; that he has won the title to the nomination by the effective battle he has made upon the democratic forces in the House of Representatives and by the dismay he has carried onto the democratic camp, and that he has nothing against him which it would be necessary to further explain or defend. It is their in by such an appeal, as well as by exciting the sympathy of individual delegates in their candidate's favor to call up his vote on the first ballot as high as possible. They claim to be able Blaine vote reach 260 on the first ballot it is positively vania will get up and transfer her vote from Hartranft to Blaine; that Ohio will follow suit, giving him in the two States 102 more votes, and that then State after State will flip over, sweeping away Conkling programmes and Morton programmes, Washburne probab and Hayes probabilities, Bristow intrigues and Morgan intrigues. The danger of this sudden result of the by the Conking men, and they are to-day doing thei best to avert it, but they fight at a great disadvantage They cannot express the belief that Blaine is not a fit candidate for the reason that his letters prove him to have been a jobber, seeking to obtain pe to help their creatures to fortune—the Jay Goulds and Tom Scotts of the moment. The most they can do ential battle on the defensive with a candidate who is compelled to explain. But the Blaine men meet this needs explanation and that his fight will be an offensive one, not defending himself but charging that the rebels

A CONSPIGACY to break him down because of the exposure he brought upon them and their fellow secessionists and the drub bing he administered to them. The supporters of Mr. Conkling, in particular, are debarred from indersing in any degree the democratic Congressional investigations as they have struck especially at the administration, o term advocate, is the peculiar representative. Thus, the fight to head off the apprehended Blaine raid is necessarily less vigorous and effective than ought to be. At the same time some the New York delegates and outsiders are more bold and less discreet than the majority of the enders. One delegate declared to-day, in the presence of the Indiana delegation, his belief that Mr. Blame's tion: that he would, in fact, voluntarily withdraw hi name from the list of candidates, and would probably appear before the Convention and make a spee the nomination has been made, bitterly assailing wha he carls the rebel Congress and laying out the issu upon which the campaign is to be lought. Another New Yorker, who speaks out in meeting, declared to-day that the republicans could not afford to make A DERCHER CAMPAIGN

and to hamper themselves with a load of letters of what the English language ordinarily implies. Yet another, alleged to be John I. Davenport, advocates extreme measures if Blaine's strength becomes threat ening, and declares that his letters ought to be read in their eyes open. All agree that when the dramatic exhibitions made by Blaine on the floor of the House as a candidate is closed and when his letters are subected to the cool, calm criticism of a merciless but just press, his success in the election would be utterly hopeless. It will be seen that this new Blaine scare contemplates a secret desire or disposition to aid his nomination on the part of the Pennsylvania and Ohio

this, especially of Pennsylvania. They have noped that the power of the administration since the appointthe State for Conking after a compilmentary vote for Hartranft. But it is said that while Secretary Cam-Secretary himself went into the Blaine movement in the State, which was started some time since, and he cannot new control the delegates who were chosen under the influence of that movement. The fact begins

to develop itself plainly in the case of Pennsylvania, ad in other cases, that the administration

to espouse Senator Conkling's cause, and that while ow anxious to secure his nomination, it cannot ac complish what it could have accomplished if President Grant had taken the BERALD'S advice and shown his hand before the Cincinnati delegations were chosen. There is at present every prospect that Pennsylvania will go over to Blaine by the vote of a large majority of her delegates if there is a good prospect of nominating

Not the least curious of to-day's events is the develop ment of a secret Blaine mirigue in the New York delegation. Those who are engaged in are cautious and reticent; outside alk Conkling glibly enough, and it is only in the in tice "Ce pas, ce pas, ce petit, petit pas" of the conspira-tors in "La Grange Duchesse." But the intrigue exists, and whether it is or is not designed as a cover o a Morgan movement, in some instances it certainly tion, and may do all its work secretly by giving en couragement to the Blaine men, orging them on, and showing them that New York is not united on Conk ling, or so enthusiastic for him as outside appearances would indicate. It is alleged that I. Bradiord Prince, Senator Robertson, of Westchester, and Speaker Husted are in the Blaine movement. nomination for Governor at the hands of the repub cans, and Husted has been long intriguing to obtain Collectorship of the Port of New York, or next, the Surveyorship. In case of Conkling's nomi-nation Alonzo B. Cornell would be the republican canthe present Collector of the Port and Postmaster of and popular public officers the city has ever known, of course, retain their positions. Hence s chance left to the "outs" who are ambitious to be 'ins," to gratify their desires.

as they call themselves, also seem now to favor Blame, but it has been said in the case of all the New York men. The Blaine intrigue is by some shrewdty sus pected to be designed only to encourage Blaine to re ain to the field and to prevent Pennsylvania from turning over to Conkling, in the hope of, bringing Edward D. Morgan eventually to the front, either as the Presidential nominee or as the second on the ticket to Bristow or Washburne. It is stated that the real meaning of the lukewarm delegates from New York is Mor Bristow, Morgan and anybody or anybody and Morgan, Governor Morgan is at a private house, holds himsel very private, sees only a few special and highly re-spectable visitors, and bides his time and the working having candidates, except Maine and Indians, a por-

about their own aspirant. Maine is fierce for Blaine, and Indiana declares that, leaning with confidence on the united support of the South, they will adhere firmly to Morton and not allow themselves to have a second choice, although, if driven to it, they would take first, Conkling, and never Blaine. But in New York a good portion of the delegation is not sincerely for Conkling; Kentucky there is a slight detection Bristow; in Pennsylvania Hartranit is simply regarded as a blind and in Illinois they are more indifferent than in any other delegation toward Washburne. There are very contradictory reports about North Carolina. An apparently well informed North Carolintan declares that the true meaning of the of them, of no account, and are controlled by William A. Smith (of the delegation) and Governor Settle, both of all the North Carolina railroads, and who wishes them to vote for Blaine. Per contra, Senator Carpenter in Conkling. There is at present but little talk about Washburne except as

There is a possibility in case of Conkling's defeat that Washburne will be taken up by the Conkling and Morton men, as his nomination, while appearing to promise a complete change and reform in the charadministration under which Washburne has held a high position and in the creation of which he took a unwilling to accept for him the second place on the ticket, and Blaine and Bristow is the cry in some quarters, apparently in the hope that whiskey prosecut might belauce criminating letters.

It is too early to talk about the composition of the organized Convention, but already the names are York, for temporary and Senator Harlan, of Ken-

THE GREAT INTEREST OF THE DAY has gathered around the name of Blaine. Expression of regret were universally heard over a failure of the physical powers of the candidate, even though it was not for a moment conceded that the failure was of a serious or permanent nature or such as would remove him from the canvass. It was indeed felt that Mr. Blaine had fallen as the champion of his party, and in so far as his condition was not deemed likely to imperil his life his chances for the

nomination were canvassed with the deeper interest.

The consideration of the chances dwarfed all other topics, and even the simple question whether or no bated with energy both ways. There are those who assert that his is to-day the most magnetic, magnifiin the civil conflict which impends between North and South, precisely what the name of Grant was in the military conflict twelve years ago. military conflict twelve years ago;

in the military conflict twelve years ago; that the debate on the exclusion of the name of Joff Davis from the Amnesty law is the best evidence to be had of the state of mind of the Northern and Southern people respectively, and that therein Blaine appears as the great leader, champion and exponent of the Northern people—the one man in public life who feels all the depth of the Northern sentiment, and has the capacity to give the strongest thought in the strongest words; that in the presence of such a controlling, overwhelming fitness to be the leader of the Northern people in the conflict that must rage in Congress for the ten years to come, the nation should not stop to consider whether mess letters which involved concerns that were the subjects of legislation; that jobbery is the vice of the age, and a man is not to be held personally responsible even though be does not keep himself free from relaards, are wrong, but are condoned by the habits, cus-toms or practices of the ago in which he lives take color and character; that, in short, the nation might as well have refused to let Grant lead its armies too fond of whiskey as to refuse to accept Blance for its head in a great civil crisis because there are impo-This is the light in which Blaine men still present the case of their choice, a light which leaves extreme that can be urged against him, and for these reasons

would be the most ridiculous, farcical, insancly suihe is a convicted poper, as he was shown by indu-bitable evidence to have profited personally through legislation effected by his assistance, and that, though he has made a good light in self-defence, and though a good light reaches popular sympathies, yet the people admire almost any other fight more than that of a rat which, driven into a corner, faces his for because there is no other conceivable way of escape than that

In the light of this flagrant opposition of views, it is evident that Bia:ne is either to be omnipotent in the Convention or to be swept away like a puppy caught in the current of Niagara. Which is it to be? Some 300 men seem to hold one side of the case and about 400 the other side, and it is an exhibition of the fallibility of majority rule that it cannot be said that the inflularger number shall not in a few days be presented also by the larger number as a candidate for the first place in the nation. Out of this collision of extreme views for and against there is, however, a glummer of escape, It is conceded by Blaine's enthusiastic friends that, it its most favorable aspect for him, these recent demonstrations run between republicana is a victor over a party in opposition and gates only party strength. No one pretends that a candidate cominated by republicans on strictly party reasons, and who is not sure, by his character, uprightness and pure name, to attract votes outside the party, can be party will be benten if his bad record on points that ouch the rottenness of the times is such as to neces two parties, ready to go to one or the other as it presents the name of a man who is at once nakes its way in the discussions of the hour and bids air to be fatal to the prospects of the "Smartest Cuss" is given in the lew pithy sentences of a politician, wh says to nominate Blaine, in view of all that has hapened, would be an exceedingly bold piece of party the democracy in the days of its grandour. But it is the peculiarity of the republicans that they are never hold on party connection and defy outside opinion. They have never nominated their extreme men, but have, on the contrary, conclidated the average thought, and this habit of the party would, in the absence of every

MEASURE OF THE RESULT spired with apprehension rather than confidence, and it is characteristic that in this new phase the moverecent operations in the House. With the front of with a mock heroic assumption of onlidence, it proposes to win by adroitness, by tactical ruses, by slippery perversions of the parliaentary machinery. Trickery, the last resort of litical despair, seems to be accepted by Blaine's mer as his best hope in the circumstances, but it is to b pair, seems to be accepted by Blaine's men Mulligan letters and the principle of evidence, a trick-ery which assumes that it is honest and generous and that its simplicity and confidence in others is its only failing apparently. Its plan is an open acknowledg bowever honest he may be appearances are against hire; that however finely he has fought the democrats in the House this can only please republicans, and so gives norely party strength, which is not enough; that he is party success by personal persistency he will stand aside. But as the

to this course he must have a complimentary ballot as an expression of faith in him, as a party decree of con fidence in his honesty, as a declaration formally made of the belief that all said of him in the investigation has been the mere aspersion of the partisar fine fight-in short, as a general and particular cover the vote on the complimentary ballot large enough to nominate him, whereupon he will accept the nomina ion. How can the vote be made large enough for this ourpose? It is evident that a vote asked for to con ribute to the proportion of a complimentary ballot, with the assurance on honor, &c., that a nomination so made will be declined, would be conceded with less resistance than a vote sought on the general issue, and it is confidently believed that the votes of two or three candidates of the secondary order can be secured for the purpose by the pledge of the Blaine vote to those candidates on designated subsequent ballots. Bristow game, and many of them may be captured, though there are Bristow votes that come out of New England which will scarcely fall into a trap so thinly covered or AN IMPORTANT PRATURE

in the plan will be one or more delegations in ambu Phone delegations, accretly for Biaine, will cast their votes for some other candidate, in order to encourage their complimentary vetes boldly, which they might not do if alarmed by the apparent proportions of the Blaine vote; but when the doubtful ones have acted the fellows in ambush will feel the generous contagion of the moment and change their vote to add to the importuge of the compliment, and the vote will be men deal thus with their party? Proverbs say tha dogs wont eat dogs nor wolves wolves, and they mply that thieves who prey on the whole world espect the property rights of fellow thieves. In this ine of thought it might be supposed that politicians who set their little traps to catch the people would have, between themselves, a spirit of frateralty that might ever-dogs, wolves, thieves and politicians-their regard for one another is comparative and depends upor the pressure of the circumstances. Dog will not eat dog if there is better meat accessible; and though the wolf's preference is mutton, yet in the winter night a wounded wolf speedilly contributes his individual substance to keep up the effi-ciency of the general torce. Blaine would respect the party obligations and honor in so far as they did not require Blaine to carry his own head to the guillotine to one doubts that he respects ordinary property rights, yet we saw that when distinction was im as the alternate, he did not hesitate to retain vioiont possession of that which was not his property. In the same way he is now under

AN EXTREME PRESSURE. whether he shall have the nomination or not have it, but whether he shall for the luture be the great, vigor ous, successful head of his party, or whether he be nobody, slip into the waters of a lethean sea deeper than plummet ever sounded and be heard of no more. Should Blaine be nominated now, this fact would condone in a party sense all that he has past with a sort of decree of parliamentary discipline. while it would even overwhelm public opinion itself with the notion that acts which did not prevent a great party of mee, presumably honest, from nominating one or the Presidency could not really possess the gravity attached to them by simple common sense. In this way a nomination would save him, but let this occasion dominating position was set aside because tainted by currupt acts, and that is the end of him forever. This INSPIRES BLAINE'S CAMPAIGN

with desperate tenacity. Blame as a jobber in Con gress would consent that the country should be robbed of \$100,000,000, if Blaine's share might be \$100,000; fer the ruin of his party to the smallest possible jury 10 Blaine, for new parties can made, but Blaine's fortunes once crushed his way can never, never be restored. It is likely to become a consideration of some limortance whether Blaine's friends, in the event of the failure of his last hope, can control what is called Blaine's strength, and dictate where it shall go. If Blaine is hurt too much to receive the nomination, he may be hurt so grievously as to be of no further consequence as that in progress here, strength in so palpable a form as votes is not handed to and fro at the will of a man who has lost the capacity to guarantee a sub-stantial consideration. This idea, which was affoat

distability, becomes a more distinctly important factor in the case in consequence of that event, If it were thought the present visitation might affect THE PHYSICAL CONDITION of Mr. Blaine to such a degree as to involve the likelithis fact would greatly impair the compactness of his supporters; but the constant current of encouraging des-patches through the afternoon hasso removed the first impression of the calamity that the event bids fur to have been in Washington no other consideration of the subject than was involved in the fear that in Cincinnat. Only one despatch has mentioned the actual condition of the patient, and this states of apoplexy proper implies congestion of the brain, but every case of congestion of the brain does not neces-

sarily involve apoplexy, though apoplexy is certainly always a possible consequence where the congestion has reached a stage at which it interferes with the regplar function of the organ. Congestion of the brain by a deranged stomach; it may be so violent is to induce within an hour fatal apoplexy. In alvigor of the patient's system, his general state of health, and in this respect Mr. Blaine's robust condition gives the best angury.

MURAT HALSTRAD'S DINNER

Mr. Murat Haistead, editor of the Commercial, gave an elegant dinner party this evening to a number of prominent journal sts and supporters of Secretary Bristow and Governor Hayes. Among those present vere ex-Governor Noyes, Hon, Jos ph Metill, General the Boston Journal: Mr. Nordhoff, of the New York HERALD; Mr. Brown, of the New York Evening Post; General H. V. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Gazette; Mr. Edmund Dexter and General H. I. Burnett, of this place, and Mr. Van Eilen, of New York.

A STARTLING PROGRAMME-PER-HAPS GRANT.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1876.

Blaine, Conkling, Washburne, Bristow, Evarts, Morton, Haves, Morgan, Wheeler, Adams, Hartranft be nominated for the Presidency at the Republican National Convention to be held at Cincipuati.

After three or four bailots, the candidates will resolve themselves down to Blame, Conking, Bristow and Washburne-each one having about an equal share of keep up hope, but not to succeed.

The Convention seeing the impossibility of making a boice, and all agreeing that the "Great Unknown" shall retain his present private vocation, would it not e a great surprise if U. S. Grant should receive the ation by a unanimous vote? With a wild wave of enthusiasm, it is hoped by the engineers of this third term and eject him over the heads of all others.

There is so much bitterness existing among the lead ing candidates that, rather than have one of their number receive the nomination, they would take the responsibility of giving their influence to Grant, believing that his nomination would be hailed with acclamation throughout the land, and he would be associations of the party. With the backing Grant has, and with the party machinery which is guided by his re-election and their being able to bold at least their present positions and standing in the party for at least another four years.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

BRISTOW A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WAIT. NEW YORK, June 10, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The members of the "so-called" Reform Club (or at least those who like myself were induced to become such by deception), owe it to their own self-respect to ender their resignations by public notice in th manner as the scheming managers of the club have at-tempted to give character and prestige by the frequent ication of the names of various members

The club was from the start organized by interested ne. The election of their candidate for the Presidency of the United States would be most unfortunate for the Presidency. The country is not yet prepared to place a Southern man at the head of the government. When to do so, but at this time it is a Jangerous experiment to try. It is to be hoped, therefore, all true twice before casting their votes and using their in

Mr. Bristow is still a young man and will keen for the future, whon, doubtless, his character and reputation will become better known and established. R
spectfully, AN EX-MEMBER.

MR. BLAINE'S ILLNESS.

HE PALLS INTO A PAINTING FIT WHILE EUTER-ING CHURCH-HOURS OF UNCONSCIOUSNESS-A DIAGNOSIS BY HIS PHYSICIAN-HIS CONDITION NOT ALABMING-CHEERING NEWS FROM CIN-CINKATI BROUGHT TO HIS BEDSIDE.

This morning a short time before eleven o'clock expeaker Blaine leit his residence in company with Mrs laine, and slowly walked to the Congregational church which is about three-fourths of a mile from their home. Just as they reached the church he complained of a severe pain in the head and dizziness, at the same time placing his hand upon it. Entering the vesame near falling, but this was prevented, and ne was assisted to a seat on the steps, when he exclaimed, "Oh, this pain!" A conveyance having been procured, Mrs Blaine returned with him home. He then being unconscious a bed was brought into the front parlor, aving been sent for Surgeon-General Barnes and Drs. Bliss, Cox, Verdi and Pope, they soon appeared and conter irruants and revulsive enemata. From eleven Pelock in the morning until four in the afternoon Mr. Blaine lay unconscious, breathing irregularly, his wife, physicians and other friends remaining at his bedside suffering from over-excitement of the brain and neraggravated by the weather, which to-day was op-It will be recollected that several weeks ago Mr. Blaine

was confined to the house for some days by a low type of malarial fever, but appeared before the Sub-Judiciary Committee, who were investigating charges against him, before he had fully recovered from the effects of that disease. This, with the excitement on his part both before the committee and in the House, the large number of persons daily in conference ence, including very many telegrams from all parts o the country, especially during the past week, the loss of rest and other ceuser, produced the strain upon his mind that causes his sudden tilnes to-day. Secretary Bristow cailed at the house as soon as he heard of Mr. Slaine's illness, as did also Secretaries Fish, Robesc and Chandler; Postmaster General Jeweil, General Sherman, Senators Ferry and Paddock, General Garfield and other gentlemen of prominence. The sympathy for Mr. Blaine was not confined to political friends, many democrats having called to inquire as to his condition, and regretting his sudden illness. At about four P. M. Mr. Blaine's consciousness gradually returned, when he recognized his wife and in-quired of her what was the matter, and she replied that he was ill, and after that, he for the first time turned over in his bed unaided. His breathing now was better and his pulse stronger. The enema protherefore, the doctors applied electricity. They say that the symptoms are favorable, although he does not appear fully restored to consciousness. This evening ne of them said, in private conversation, that the one of them sats, in private conversation, that the stroke, to which Mr. Blaine was rendered liable on account of his recent illness, overwork, excitement and loss of rest. The bysician further said that at first he was apprehe that the attack might be apoplectic, but an exami-nation disclosed no symptoms of that disease. For several hours numerous visitors were admitted, but fier the doctors had administered the enema the rooms were cleared so that the patient might rest.

Dr. G. W. Pope, an eminent practitioner of this city, who has been Mr. Blaine's family physician in Washntimately acquainted with his constitution and tem-

perament, furnished the following diagnosis of his condition at eight o'clock this evening:

Mr. Blaino's case is one of simple cerebral depression, produced primarily by a great mental strain, and secondarily by the action of excessive heat. There is no apoplectic congestion or effusion, nor any symptom of paralysis. He has iree use of his limbs. The pupils of his eyes are normal. He has spoken several times and recognizes his family. He lies quiet, breathes naturally and is disposed to sleep. He has responded excellently to the treatment, and I have every reason to anticipate a speedy and complete recovery.

G. W. POPE.

patient's attack was yielding to the treatment with re-

The tellowing telegram was received by Mrs. Hining this erening from Congressman Hale, at Cincinnati:-Great relief at favorable news of Mr. Bisino's doubt-tion. Tell four that his cause has improved all day, each State coming in retter than we expected. No wonder he had a bad turn. The strain has been tre-mendous.

ALLEGED ASSASSINATION. General Garfield, of Ohio, who was among the earliest to call on the prostrated ex-Speaker, said to the do tors, during the consultation as to the nature of his

"Gentlemen, you can call it what you please, but it's

At forty-five minutes past twelve o'clock A. M. Mr. Blaine was still sleeping quietly and naturally.

Mr. Blaine, since his exciting conflict in the House on Friday over the parliamentary question as to the House but for a short time, which was on Saturday alternoon, when he voted in the affirmative on the passage of the Frost amended Silver Coin bill. He appeared at about three o'clock of that day the squ-Judiciary Committee. circles, and who occupied the position of a recusant witness in the famous Crédit Mobilier investigation, was to be examined in regard to some bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and was already in sent for by the committee to be present at the examination. After greeting Mr. Stewart in a friendly manner Ohio, the republican member of the sub-committee His friends and colleagues, Messrs. Frye and Hale, who had heretofore aided him with their presence, advice and suggestion during the progress of the case, were bsent on this occasion. The scene of their friendly offices had been transferred from Washington to Cincionati. In a languid manner, strangely in contrast with his recent bearing before the committee and before the House, he called the attention of Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, chairman of the sub-committee, to that fact, and suggested whether the examination might not be postponed. He represented that his time was completely engroused every day from early morawhich were upon him. Mr. Hunton recognized the force of the plea for a delay, but said that the committee was anxious to proceed with the inquiry. Mr. Blaine remarked that no result could now be reached in time to be of any advantage to him. Mr. Hunton suggested that Mr. Blaine could employ some other persons as counsel, to which Mr. Blaine responde ask. Then the witness, Mr. Stewart, pleaded business in New York on Monday and Tuesday. to continue the argument of a case in which he had been engaged when he received the subponn of the Finally it was ordered by the sub-committee that the adjournment should be till Monday only, when another application for postponem nimself formally to Mr. Blaine, said he was instructe by the committee to request the production of the Mul

'The Judiciary Committee ?" queried Mr. Blaine. "No, the sub-committee," he was informed by Mr. Hunton. "You know the ground," said Mr. Blaine, on which I have based my retusal to surrender them. Mr. Hunton nodded assent,

"Then," said Mr. Blaine, "I know no reason to vary "You decline to produce them ?"

Mr. Hunton instructed the official stenographer to read his minutes of this colloquy as if the object were to make it the ground of a formal complaint to the House, which probably would have been made to-mor-row but for the sudden illuess of Mr. Blaine, In the further course of the proceedings Mr. Blaine

expressed his readmess to present the only letter which was asserted to have any bearing on the inquiry, provided the committee base its demand for it on that ground and would not first get it and then demand the others. and then put the same demand in reference to the Mulligan memorandum. This Mr. Blaine also declined to surrender, on the ground that if he were entuled to his own letters he had the right to prevent a multiplication of copies of multiplication of copies. The committee then ad

Throughout the scene Mr. Blaine's bearing was courteous and conclustory. He appeared as one utterly wearled and worn out, mentally and physically. His endurance had evidently been strained to a daugerous

his limbs, is able to turn himself in the bed, recognizes his attendants and occasionally makes a remark, though, of course, he is discouraged by his physicians tirely in the latter's statement of the case, as previously telegraphed this evening. Dr. Palmer, of Maine, also

Surgeon General Barnes, although not in charge of the case, and, therefore, not giving a formal diagnosis expressed the opinion at eight o'clock this evening, that Mr. Blaine was better, and that the anticipated improvement in the ensuing, eight hours would re lieve the apprehensions of his friends. Dr. Barnes and Dr. Bliss also say in private conversation that the case s not one of apoplexy or paralysis.

MR. BLAINE'S ACCUSERS. REPLY OF MR. JOHN S. C. HARRISON TO THE STATEMENT OF MR. MILLARD, AT OMAHA.

CINCINNATI, June 11, 1876. the Union Pacific Halfroad, relative to the statements made by Mr. Millerd and contained in the

despatch from Omaha. Millard's statement was to the effect that Harrison's motion in regard to the \$64,000 bond transaction was against Mr. that, if the latter should ever be a candidate in opposi-tion to Senator Motton, he (Harrison) would publish the facts and kill him. On this statement Harrison

HARRISON'S STATEMENT.

tember, 1872, and subsequently, as you will see by my letter to flon. Jeremiah Wilson, Chairman of the letter to Hon. Jeremiah Wilson, Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee, dated February 3, 1873, requested that Mr. Rollins be examined in regard to that transaction. When I first moved in the matter General Grant was a candidate for re-election, and at the date of my letter to Mr. Wilson had not been inaugurated. It is not likely, therefore, that it could have had any reference to candidates for the Presidency in 1876. That would have didates for the Presidency in 1876. That would have been rather early to begin to kin of appirable or to build them up. I had in my mind only the interests of the government and my own responsibility as government director of the railway company. I said, at once, there must have been something wrong; the railroad company was scarcely able to pay the interest on its own indebtedness, and yet it had paid out, under cover of a loan, large amounts of money for a lot of worthlear bonds. That was my reason. Governor Morton knew nothing about it and had nothing to do with it; and when I made the statement to the Cincinnati Gazetta and had not communicated with him on the subject.

In reply to the question whether the railroad company had taken any action recently in regard to the \$64,000 bond transaction, Mr. Harrison said: didates for the Presidency in 1876. That would have \$64,000 bond transaction, Mr. Harrison said:

\$64,000 bond transaction, Mr. Harrison said:—

"At a meeting of the directors in the city of Boston on June 3, 1876, on my motion, the following order was unanimously adopted, Mr. Dillon in the chair and Mr. Rollins present as secretary:—

Whereas on December 16, 1871, the Exacutive Committee of the Union Pacific Railrend Company did loan S4,000, based upon 376,000 of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Land Grant bonds, now, he it ordered by this Barri that Sidacy Bartiett, attorney for the responsible for the misapropriation and asserting the stage of the first secondary.

A copy of Harrison's letters to Wilson is appended, and, in that which called for an investigation early in 1873, there is no mention of the name of Mr. Blaine.

A BRISTOW MOVEMENT. CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11, 1876,

About 300 citizons met in Garrett's Hall last evening to express their views favoring the nomination of Secretary Bristow by the Republican Convention Cincinnati as candidate for President of the U States. Judge D. R. Tilden presided. Speech